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DATE: Friday, September 29, 2006

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L44	downer-rober-victor.in.	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L43	dietel-john-david.in.	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L42	bestgen-robert-joseph.in.	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	L41	L36 and l24	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L40	L35 and l24	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L39	(l33 or l34) and l27	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L38	(l33 or l34) and l26	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L37	(l33 or l34) and l25	81
<input type="checkbox"/>	L36	(l33 or l34) and l30	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	L35	(l33 or l34) and l29	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L34	707/100.ccls.	4707
<input type="checkbox"/>	L33	707/2-6.ccls.	12082
<input type="checkbox"/>	L32	l30 and ((query near plan) with (table or tables or record or records))	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L31	l29 and ((query near plan) with (table or tables or record or records))	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L30	((join near node) with ((fan-out or (fan near out)) or (inner adj1 join)))	19
<input type="checkbox"/>	L29	((join near node) near ((fan-out or (fan near out)) or (inner adj1 join)))	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	L28	l25 and ((modif\$ or updat\$ or alter\$ or chang\$) with (parent\$ or root\$ or host\$))	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	L27	((join near node) near ((left adj1 join) or (right adj1 join) or (left adj1 exception adj1 join) or (right adj1 exception adj1 join)))	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L26	((join near node) with ((left adj1 join) or (right adj1 join) or (left adj1 exception adj1 join) or (right adj1 exception adj1 join)))	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L25	((optimiz\$ or (query adj1 plan)) with (node\$ or tree\$ or graph\$ or hierarch\$ or level or levels or leaf or leaves or branch or branches or parent or child\$ or root) with join)	125
<input type="checkbox"/>	L24	((optimiz\$ with (query adj1 plan) with (database\$ or (data adj1 base\$)) with table\$ with (record or records) with (node\$ or leaf or leaves or branch\$ or tree\$ or level or levels or hierarch\$))	1
		<i>DB=PGPB; PLUR=NO; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L23	L22 and null	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	L22	L21 and (record or records)	18
<input type="checkbox"/>	L21	L20 not (international adj1 business adj1 machine\$.asn.	19
<input type="checkbox"/>	L20	L19 and (inner adj1 join)	25

10/487,286

<input type="checkbox"/>	L19 L18 and (child adj1 node\$)	1848
<input type="checkbox"/>	L18 (parent adj1 node\$)	2726
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17 L16 and (inner adj1 join)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16 (L12 or L13) not (international adj1 business adj1 machine\$.asn.	38
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15 (query near plan).ti.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14 (query adj1 plan).ti.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13 (query adj1 plan).ab.	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12 (query adj1 plan).clm.	46
	<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11 L10 and (inner adj1 join)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10 L9 and (join adj1 node\$)	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9 L8 and node\$	29
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8 (L4 or L5 or L6 or L7) not (international adj1 business adj1 machine\$.asn.	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7 (query adj1 plan).clm.	62
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6 (query adj1 plan).ab.	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5 (query adj1 plan).ti.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4 (query near plan).ti.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3 L2 and (inner near join)	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2 L1 and (join near node\$)	35

<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	299
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Relevan

1 [MASH: the multicasting Archie server hierarchy](#)



Adam Rosenstein, Jun Li, Si Yuan Tong

 July 1997 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 27 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf \(896.29 KB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The **archie**[1] system is a replicated, centralized directory server for all Anonymous FTP sites in Internet. This centralized approach has not scaled well. The **march**[2] system provides an alternative solution, using IP Multicast to distribute directory queries directly to FTP hosts. **march** suffers from redundant broadcast messages during expanding-disc search. We propose a solution to the problem of multicast flooding during expanding-disc searches by utilizing an automatic ...

2 [A case for dynamic view management](#)



Yannis Kotidis, Nick Roussopoulos

 December 2001 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 26 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf \(892.57 KB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Materialized aggregate views represent a set of redundant entities in a data warehouse that are used to accelerate On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP). Due to the complex structure of the data warehouse and the different profiles of the users who submit queries, there is need for tools that automate and ease the view selection and management processes. In this article we present DynaView, a system that manages dynamic collections of materialized aggregate views in a data warehouse.

Keywords: Data cube, OLAP, data warehousing, materialized views

3 [A framework for implementing hypothetical queries](#)



Timothy Griffin, Richard Hull

 June 1997 **ACM SIGMOD Record, Proceedings of the 1997 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '97**, Volume 26 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf \(1.46 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Previous approaches to supporting hypothetical queries have been "eager": some representation of the hypothetical state (or the corresponding delta) is materialized, and query evaluation is filtered through this representation. This paper develops a framework for evaluating hypothetical queries using a "lazy"

10/687,286

approach, or using a hybrid of eager and lazy approaches. We focus on queries having the form $\{\{U\}\&r \dots$

4 A language for queries on structure and contents of textual databases



Gonzalo Navarro, Ricardo Baeza-Yates

July 1995 **Proceedings of the 18th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research development in information retrieval**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.05 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

5 A transformation-based approach to optimizing loops in database programming languages



Daniel F. Lieuwen, David J. DeWitt

June 1992 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1992 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '92**, Volume 21 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.21 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Database programming languages like O2, E, and O++ include the ability to iterate through a set of iterators can be used to express joins. This paper describes compile-time optimizations similar to transformations like join reordering for such programming constructs. This paper also shows how to use a standard transformation-based optimizer to optimize these joins. An optimizer built using the E: Opt ...

6 Abstraction-based intrusion detection in distributed environments



Peng Ning, Sushil Jajodia, Xiaoyang Sean Wang

November 2001 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 4 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(590.61 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Abstraction is an important issue in intrusion detection, since it not only hides the difference between heterogeneous systems, but also allows generic intrusion-detection models. However, abstraction is an error-prone process and is not well supported in current intrusion-detection systems (IDSs). This paper presents a hierarchical model to support attack specification and event abstraction in distributed intrusion detection. The model involves three concepts: *system view*, *signature* ...

Keywords: Cooperative information systems, heterogeneous systems, intrusion detection, misclassification detection

7 Accelerating XPath evaluation in any RDBMS



Torsten Grust, Maurice Van Keulen, Jens Teubner

March 2004 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 29 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(781.01 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This article is a proposal for a database index structure, the *XPath accelerator*, that has been specifically designed to support the evaluation of XPath path expressions. As such, the index is capable to support all XPath axes (including ancestor, following, preceding-sibling, descendant-or-self, etc.). This feature makes the index stand out among related work on XML indexing structures which had a focus on the child and descendant axes only. The index has been designed with a close ...

Keywords: Main-memory databases, XML, XML indexing, XPath

8 Active database systems



Norman W. Paton, Oscar Díaz

March 1999 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 31 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(2.68 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Active database systems support mechanisms that enable them to respond automatically to events taking place either inside or outside the database system itself. Considerable effort has been directed towards improving understanding of such systems in recent years, and many different proposals have been made and applications suggested. This high level of activity has not yielded a single agreed-upon approach to the integration of active functionality with conventional database systems.

Keywords: active databases, events, object-oriented databases, relational databases

9 Adaptive multi-stage distance join processing



Hyoseop Shin, Bongki Moon, Sukho Lee

May 2000 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2000 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '00**, Volume 29 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(333.42 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A spatial distance join is a relatively new type of operation introduced for spatial and multimedia applications. Additional requirements for ranking and stopping cardinality are often combined with spatial distance join in on-line query processing or internet search environments. These requirements present new challenges as well as opportunities for more efficient processing of spatial distance join queries. In this paper, we first present an efficient k -distance join algorithm.

10 Advanced SQL modeling in RDBMS



Andrew Witkowski, Srikanth Bellamkonda, Tolga Bozkaya, Nathan Folkert, Abhinav Gupta, John Han Sheng, Sankar Subramanian

March 2005 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 30 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(279.06 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Commercial relational database systems lack support for complex business modeling. ANSI SQL treats relations as multidimensional arrays and defines multiple, interrelated formulas over them, which are needed for business modeling. Relational OLAP (ROLAP) applications have to perform operations using joins, SQL Window Functions, complex CASE expressions, and the GROUP BY operator in pivot operation. The designated place in SQL for calculations is the SELECT clause, which is not suitable for these operations.

Keywords: Excel, OLAP, analytic computations, spreadsheet

11 An adaptive query execution system for data integration



Zachary G. Ives, Daniela Florescu, Marc Friedman, Alon Levy, Daniel S. Weld

June 1999 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1999 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '99**, Volume 28 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.59 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Query processing in data integration occurs over network-bound, autonomous data sources. This paper extends traditional optimization and execution techniques for three reasons: there is an abundance of quality statistics about the data, data transfer rates are unpredictable and bursty, and slow or unreliable data sources can often be replaced by overlapping or mirrored sources. This paper presents the data integration system, designed to support adaptivity at its core using ...

12 An overview of query optimization in relational systems



Surajit Chaudhuri

May 1998

Proceedings of the seventeenth ACM SIGACT-SIGMOD-SIGART symposium on of database systems

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.42 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

13 An XML query engine for network-bound data

Zachary G. Ives, A. Y. Halevy, D. S. Weld

December 2002 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, v 4

Publisher: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.

Full text available: pdf(351.86 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

XML has become the lingua franca for data exchange and integration across administrative and boundaries. Nearly all data providers are adding XML import or export capabilities, and standard Schemas and DTDs are being promoted for all types of data sharing. The ubiquity of XML has reduced the major obstacles to integrating data from widely disparate sources - namely, the heterogeneous formats. However, general-purpose integration of data across the wide area is also required ...

Keywords: Data integration, Data streams, Query processing, Web and databases, XML

14 Anatomy of a native XML base management system

T. Fiebig, S. Helmer, C.-C. Kanne, G. Moerkotte, J. Neumann, R. Schiele, T. Westmann

December 2002 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, v 4

Publisher: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.

Full text available: pdf(300.97 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Several alternatives to manage large XML document collections exist, ranging from file systems to relational or other database systems to specifically tailored XML base management systems. In this paper we give a tour of Natix, a database management system designed from scratch for storing and managing XML data. Contrary to the common belief that management of XML data is just another application, traditional databases like relational systems, we illustrate how almost every component in a ...

Keywords: Database, XML

15 Answering complex SQL queries using automatic summary tables



Markos Zaharioudakis, Roberta Cochrane, George Lapis, Hamid Pirahesh, Monica Urata

May 2000

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2000 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '00, Volume 29 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(185.85 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We investigate the problem of using materialized views to answer SQL queries. We focus on materialized decision-support queries, which involve joins, arithmetic operations and other (possibly user-defined) functions, aggregation (often along multiple dimensions), and nested subqueries. Given the complexity of such queries, the vast amounts of data upon which they operate, and the requirement for interactive response times, the use of materialized views (MVs) of similar complexity is often mandatory ...


16 Articles: Bringing order to query optimization



Giedrius Slivinskas, Christian S. Jensen, Richard Thomas Snodgrass

June 2002

ACM SIGMOD Record, Volume 31 Issue 2


Publisher: ACM PressFull text available:  [pdf\(1.12 MB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

A variety of developments combine to highlight the need for respecting order when manipulating data. For example, new functionality is being added to SQL to support OLAP-style querying in which ordering is frequently an important aspect. The set- or multiset-based frameworks for query optimization that are currently being taught to database students are increasingly inadequate. This paper presents a framework for query optimization that extends existing frameworks to also capture ordering. A 1 ...

17 [Astrolabe: A robust and scalable technology for distributed system monitoring, management, and data mining](#)



Robbert Van Renesse, Kenneth P. Birman, Werner Vogels

May 2003 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 21 Issue 2**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  [pdf\(341.62 KB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


Scalable management and self-organizational capabilities are emerging as central requirements for the generation of large-scale, highly dynamic, distributed applications. We have developed an entire distributed information management system called Astrolabe. Astrolabe collects large-scale system data, permitting rapid updates and providing on-the-fly attribute aggregation. This latter capability permits an application to locate a resource, and also offers a scalable way to track system state ...

Keywords: Aggregation, epidemic protocols, failure detection, gossip, membership, publish-subscribe, scalability

18 [Authentication: Redundancy and information leakage in fine-grained access control](#)



Govind Kabra, Ravishankar Ramamurthy, S. Sudarshan

June 2006 **Proceedings of the 2006 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of Data (SIGMOD '06)****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  [pdf\(340.16 KB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)


The current SQL standard for access control is coarse grained, in that it grants access to all rows or none. Fine-grained access control, which allows control of access at the granularity of individual rows and to specific columns within those rows, is required in practically all database applications. There are several models for fine grained access control, but the majority of them follow a view replacement model. There are two significant problems with most implementations of this model ...

Keywords: fine-grained access control, information leakage, query optimization, redundancy

19 [Automatic high-quality reengineering of database programs by abstraction, transformation, and reimplementation](#)



Yossi Cohen, Yishai A. Feldman

July 2003 **ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)**, Volume 12 Issue 3**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  [pdf\(245.97 KB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Old-generation database models, such as the indexed-sequential, hierarchical, or network models, provide record-level access to their data, with all application logic residing in the hosting program. In contrast, modern relational databases can perform complex operations, such as filter, aggregation, and join, on millions of records without an external specification of the record-access logic. Programs written for relational databases attempt to move as much of the application logic as possible into the database ...

Keywords: Database program reengineering, query graphs, temporal abstraction, the plan calculator

20 Avoiding Cartesian products for multiple joins



Shinichi Morishita

January 1997 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 44 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf \(583.81 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [rev](#)

Computing the natural join of a set of relations is an important operation in relational database. The ordering of joins determines to a large extent the computation time of the join. Since the n possible orderings could be very large, query optimizers first reduce the search space by using heuristics and then try to select an optimal ordering of joins. Avoiding Cartesian products is a heuristic for reducing the search space, but it cannot guarantee optimal or ...

Keywords: Cartesian product, database scheme, join expression tree, join strategy, optimality

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IEEE JNL IEE Journal or Magazine

IEEE CNF IEEE Conference Proceeding

IEEE CNF IEE Conference Proceeding

IEEE STD IEEE Standard

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- ☐ 1. Outer joins and filters for Instantiating objects from relational databases ·
 Byung Suk Lee; Wiederhold, G.;
Knowledge and Data Engineering, IEEE Transactions on
 Volume 6, Issue 1, Feb. 1994 Page(s):108 - 119
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